

This is really shocking, and it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the murder of our Envoy, and, indeed, the whole conduct of Yenoch Khan, was instigated by Russian agents. In fact a *Daily Telegraph* Vienna correspondent states that intelligence has reached him through an unimpeachable channel that at the time General Roberts so unexpectedly found himself in a critical position before the Chinese, General Amherst, the English Ambassador, had secretly arrived at Tamsin, which is the chief town in that district to the east of Culcutta.

From a blue book just published, much information can be gleaned on this important topic. The agreement made between England and Russia, that Afghanistan should lie beyond Russian conquest in Asia, was most specious.

It was committed to writing several times. It was to be kept secret, and the secret assurances on the subject to our present Ambassador at St. Petersburg, London, and a paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he examined the subject, and compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion afterwards took place. From a statement made at the commencement of the evening by Captain R. Butterfield, the honorable member, it appears that General Roberts' dispatches, "That there was no secret understanding between the two countries to keep the secret," were to be kept secret. That the objection to sending an English despatch was simply lest he should say what was going on. The Bazaar were stocked with goods of Russian manufacture, and all the gold coins in circulation were Russian, a large quantity being found in the Amur's treasury. Sheer All had constructed large fortifications, and had established a good arsenal under the direction of Russian engineers, and with money supplied by the Czar, for as the trade would show a large balance in Russia's favor, how else could the Czar have got these unless the Czar supplied it. Yenoch Khan made a pretty clean break of it to General Roberts, and it needs no ghost to fill up the blanks.

The following seems to be the true account of the Amur. The Amur was built at Amurka. On the 9th ult., a force of about 500 men, acting as escort to a commissioners detachment, were attacked by the Turcomans on the way to Tschikishir to Tschet. After a short encounter, the Russians fled to Tschikishir, leaving all their provisions, ammunition, and material in the hands of the Turcomans. Upon the arrival of the fugitives at Tschikishir, the exaggerated amount they gave of the Turcomans' losses, and the number of dead and the immediate execution of the post. However as the Turcomans, laden with booty, did not follow up their victory, the Tschikishir garrison had no occasion to take to their ships. Tschet is some distance from Tschikishir, and exposed to Turcoman attack. Under the circumstances, the following is amazing—*Col. Golev*, in an article upon the subject of Pacific War, says that Lord Beaconsfield and the party supporting him are now on their trial, and will be held responsible by an impartial country for the endless faults and mistakes committed. This being the last session of the present Parliament, the proximity of the dooming sentence cannot but inspire a feeling of triumphant relief. Constantinople, Afghanistan, the Transcaucasian, and the like, are far from being out of the range of accusation. This detail is another terrible proof, and the cross-examination of the alleged champion of England's honour and might threatens to become rather severe and searching. No wonder the *Golov* charitably adds, that in view of the penalties awaiting him, Lord Beaconsfield should have been assailed by the court, that friendly and opportune visitor of the clever Prelate, and that his trial must be delayed until his doom deserves to stay at home. However, the struggle can no longer delayed.

The introduction of the German Army Bill has given a fresh fillip to Russian military enthusiasm. Reports from the frontier state that among the numerous legions occupying Poland, the cry "To Vienna!" is varied by the even more ambitious motto "To Beim." The German Emperor has told the commanding general of the military attaché that he need not hurry to assign his warlike adventures. They constantly add to the Polish garrisons, and are providing the means for rapid concentration. A new fortified camp is being formed at Radom. RUSSIAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST. The Volunteer Fleet, having no opportunity of fulfilling its original purpose of destroying the commerce of England, is now to be employed in establishing that of Russia. The Moscow and Odessa ports are to be opened to foreign shipping, and the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate at the end of next month. The fleet will be followed by the British, bound from Cronstadt to Vladivostok and Foochow. One of these ships will take M. Skakowski, who is commissioned by the Finance Minister to gather information as to the possibility of developing Russian trade with China, Japan, and the United States.

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KORE.

The fire on board the American ship *St. Charles* is now (March 6th) entirely extinguished. It is difficult to form an exact estimate as to the amount of cargo likely to be saved. The ship is burnt down to her 15th mast.

The salving operations at the wreck of the *St. Charles* have been pushed on rapidly, and nearly all the 350 tons of sand put on board to sink her have been got rid of. A steam pump was started yesterday (March 7th) and last night there was a heavy fall of water on the sand, and the pumps have been taken out of the broken decks, and the operations have been carried far enough to show that all the cargo (over 23,000 cases) in the lower hold is saved.

The following is the result of a Court of Inquiry held at the United States Consulate at Kobe, before General Stiles, and Misses J. D. Carroll, Mrs. F. G. Grath, and E. G. H. Miller, to investigate the causes attending the fire on board the *St. Charles*. The undamaged, securer, suggested by the Court to examine into the loss of the American ship *St. Charles* by fire, and the origin thereof, did find, disclosed by evidence adduced, on the examination of captain, first officer, and crew of the said ship—1st. That the origin of the fire is unknown. 2nd. That the cause of the fire is not attached to the opinion of the said—3rd. That every effort was made by the captain, officers, and crew of the vessel to extinguish the fire. 4th.—That the inflammable nature of the cargo rendered the best efforts of the captain and crew, and the assistance obtained and rendered from and by the English, German, and Italian men-of-war in port, abortive, and their efforts only served to put the ship in flames and the cargo irretrievably lost.

The following is the result of the trial of James O'Neill charged with having murdered the second mate of the ship *St. Charles*, lately destroyed by fire in Kobe Harbour. The trial took place at

the United States Consulate at Kobe, before General Stiles and a jury—1st. Having heard and tried the foregoing charge, laid in this Court on the 3rd day of March, 1880; whereupon James O'Neill alias James Rodgers was charged with having feloniously killed and murdered one James King, late second mate on board the American ship *St. Charles*, on the morning of the 3rd day of March, 1860, in the globe Hotel, New Town, Kobe, Japan. 2nd. That O'Neill, alias James Rodgers guilty of manslaughter, and I adjudge and sentence him therefore to imprisonment for 20 years from this date, in the prison for Americans convicts at Kanagawa, Japan.—*Kobe News*.

At a meeting of Victoria (Philanthropical) Extra held on the 14th January, at the house of Mr. Adolphus Pearce, London, a paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he examined the subject, and compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion afterwards took place. From a statement made at the commencement of the evening by Captain R. Butterfield, the honorable member, it appears that General Roberts' dispatches, "That there was no secret understanding between the two countries to keep the secret," were to be kept secret. That the objection to sending an English despatch was simply lest he should say what was going on. The Bazaar were stocked with goods of Russian manufacture, and all the gold coins in circulation were Russian, a large quantity being found in the Amur's treasury. Sheer All had constructed large fortifications, and had established a good arsenal under the direction of Russian engineers, and with money supplied by the Czar, for as the trade would show a large balance in Russia's favor, how else could the Czar have got these unless the Czar supplied it. Yenoch Khan made a pretty clean break of it to General Roberts, and it needs no ghost to fill up the blanks.

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EXTRACTS.

BABY BLISSINGS.
 Bless the little nose!
 Bless the little toes!
 Bless the little eyebrows!
 Bless the little eyes!
 Bless the little body!
 Bless the little soul!
 Bless baby altogether,
 Long an ages roll!
 By the light of Heaven
 On dear baby sleep!

G. LINNELL BANKS.

and finally was seized by a disease of a most malignant type, known as lupoid—a malady closely related to cancer, which destroys every tissue with which it comes in contact while it is in active operation. The consequence was that Tommy's nose was entirely destroyed, and apparently there was no hope that he would ever have another to come in contact with other men's noses.

Tommy, however, did not give up hope. About two years ago, when the disease was in its most malignant stage, and long after a chance of saving even a part of the original organ had gone by, he went to Belgrave Hospital for treatment. The progress of the disease was arrested, and Tommy recovered, but his face was woefully disfigured. In the most prominent part of his countenance there was a depression instead of a protuberance, and all that was left of his snivel was the openings of the nostrils. After the cure was effected, and the wounded part of the face healed up, a scar formed, and being of unusual size it contracted violently. The consequences of this contraction was made apparent in the eyelids, the lower lid being subjected to a turning out or eversion, which exposed the mucous membrane of the eye. This is no God! Now appears an old man with a boy—an angel with a scorpion, and Satan in Bengal flames. The pupils fall on the ground, but the angel begins to sing the ground-worship. They shall not have it, the beautiful soul of the child? "Si j' suis si néfie de schoune ziel dat ziel?" Satan is put to flight, and the children are saved. It would appear that the author of the piece was not unacquainted with the last scene of the second part of Goethe's "Faust."

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LITTLE OLD WOMEN.

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A LIFE'S ROMANCE.
 The romantic vicissitudes of the early life of the Countess Solange du Kramer have once more become the talk of the Paris salons, and they are, indeed, as extraordinary that, used as materials for a novel, they would spoil the book by their lack of verisimilitude. One night in 1801 a little girl about one year old was deposited in the drawer of the Foundling Hospital at Brest. She was dressed with much finery, and a note attached to her skirt told that her name was Solange, and that she would be reclaimed by her father. The claim was never made, however, and in due time the child was transferred to the Orphan Asylum to be educated there. As she grew up she developed a most extraordinary beauty, but her intellect appeared to be very weak, and she suffered from frequent nervous fits. When she was twenty years old she was sent out into the streets to sell flowers, and her beauty and modesty attracted many people's goodwill, but she grew weaker and weaker, and at last apparently died. According to French custom, she was buried in an open casket, and, as it was winter and the soil was frozen, she was laid into the grave only covered by a thin layer of sand. During the night she awoke, and pushing the sand away, crept out from this grave. Not exactly understanding what had taken place, she was not very much frightened, but in crossing the glass between the cemetery and the fortifications she was suddenly stopped by the outcry "Qui vive!" and as she did not answer, the sentinel fired, and she fell to the ground. Brought into the guardhouse, the wound was found to be very slight, and she soon recovered, but her singular history and also her great beauty had made so deep an impression on a young lieutenant of the garrison (Kramer), that he determined to be her protector, and sent her to one of the most fashionable institutions in Paris. During the next ten years Kramer was greatly tossed about by the war, but when, in 1818, he returned to Paris, and found Solange a full-grown woman, not only beautiful, but accomplished and spirited, with no more trace of intellectual weakness or nervous fits, he married her, and for several years the couple lived happily in Paris. Meanwhile investigations were made concerning the girl left in 1801 in the Foundling Hospital at Brest; and as these investigations were made by the Swedish Ambassador, and in a somewhat official manner, they attracted some attention. Captain Kramer heard about the affair, wrote to the Ambassador himself cause in state to bring Miss Kramer's formal acknowledgement from her father, the former General Bernadotte, afterwards King Charles XIV. of Sweden. Captain Kramer and his wife were immediately to Stockholm. They were ennobled, &c., and their son has just now been appointed Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Paris.

CURIOS SURGICAL OPERATION.
 TRANSFORMING THE POINT OF A MAN'S HAND INTO A NOSE.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th January contains the following wonderful story:—
 In one of the wards of Bellevue Hospital, lying prostrate on a cot with his left hand covering his face, a *Herald* reporter yesterday saw a patient who is there for the purpose of growing a new nose. His name is Thomas Coulter, and he is a New-Yorker by birth. In the hospital he is universally known as "Tommy." At the present time he is about twenty-two years old, and he is young and of splendid physique and excellent general health. When he was about ten years of age Tommy was struck by a stick in the hands of a companion, and the note with which nature had provided him sustained a serious injury. Being of a pugnacious turn of mind his nose was afterward cut in contact with other people's fists, and the results were severe bruises on sundry occasions. Owing to the exceptionally bad treatment to which Tommy's nose had been subjected it became ulcerated inside, sometimes bled profusely,

and the bone of the nose was exposed. The reporter, after visiting the patient and seeing with his own eyes the living evidence of such remarkable surgical skill, endeavored to get the views of the surgeon in regard to the operation. They were extremely reticent, however, but only on the ground that it would be unseemly to talk in the regular journals on a matter so purely professional. The foregoing facts were obtained from one who was present at the operation, and for proof of its success there is Tommy's growing nose in the first row to the right upon entering the lower floor of the house for fixing out loads of turf to the house for firing.

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A LIFE'S ROMANCE.
 The romantic vicissitudes of the early life of the Countess Solange du Kramer have once more become the talk of the Paris salons, and they are, indeed, as extraordinary that, used as materials for a novel, they would spoil the book by their lack of verisimilitude. One night in 1801 a little girl about one year old was deposited in the drawer of the Foundling Hospital at Brest. She was dressed with much finery, and a note attached to her skirt told that her name was Solange, and that she would be reclaimed by her father. The claim was never made, however, and in due time the child was transferred to the Orphan Asylum to be educated there. As she grew up she developed a most extraordinary beauty, but her intellect appeared to be very weak, and she suffered from frequent nervous fits. When she was twenty years old she was sent out into the streets to sell flowers, and her beauty and modesty attracted many people's goodwill, but she grew weaker and weaker, and at last apparently died. According to French custom, she was buried in an open casket, and, as it was winter and the soil was frozen, she was laid into the grave only covered by a thin layer of sand. During the night she awoke, and pushing the sand away, crept out from this grave. Not exactly understanding what had taken place, she was not very much frightened, but in crossing the glass between the cemetery and the fortifications she was suddenly stopped by the outcry "Qui vive!" and as she did not answer, the sentinel fired, and she fell to the ground. Brought into the guardhouse, the wound was found to be very slight, and she soon recovered, but her singular history and also her great beauty had made so deep an impression on a young lieutenant of the garrison (Kramer), that he determined to be her protector, and sent her to one of the most fashionable institutions in Paris. During the next ten years Kramer was greatly tossed about by the war, but when, in 1818, he returned to Paris, and found Solange a full-grown woman, not only beautiful, but accomplished and spirited, with no more trace of intellectual weakness or nervous fits, he married her, and for several years the couple lived happily in Paris. Meanwhile investigations were made concerning the girl left in 1801 in the Foundling Hospital at Brest; and as these investigations were made by the Swedish Ambassador, and in a somewhat official manner, they attracted some attention. Captain Kramer heard about the affair, wrote to the Ambassador himself cause in state to bring Miss Kramer's formal acknowledgement from her father, the former General Bernadotte, afterwards King Charles XIV. of Sweden. Captain Kramer and his wife were immediately to Stockholm. They were ennobled, &c., and their son has just now been appointed Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Paris.

CURIOS SURGICAL OPERATION.
 TRANSFORMING THE POINT OF A MAN'S HAND INTO A NOSE.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th January contains the following wonderful story:—
 In one of the wards of Bellevue Hospital, lying prostrate on a cot with his left hand covering his face, a *Herald* reporter yesterday saw a patient who is there for the purpose of growing a new nose. His name is Thomas Coulter, and he is a New-Yorker by birth. In the hospital he is universally known as "Tommy." At the present time he is about twenty-two years old, and he is young and of splendid physique and excellent general health. When he was about ten years of age Tommy was struck by a stick in the hands of a companion, and the note with which nature had provided him sustained a serious injury. Being of a pugnacious turn of mind his nose was afterward cut in contact with other people's fists, and the results were severe bruises on sundry occasions. Owing to the exceptionally bad treatment to which Tommy's nose had been subjected it became ulcerated inside, sometimes bled profusely,

and the bone of the nose was exposed. The reporter, after visiting the patient and seeing with his own eyes the living evidence of such remarkable surgical skill, endeavored to get the views of the surgeon in regard to the operation. They were extremely reticent, however, but only on the ground that it would be unseemly to talk in the regular journals on a matter so purely professional. The foregoing facts were obtained from one who was present at the operation, and for proof of its success there is Tommy's growing nose in the first row to the right upon entering the lower floor of the house for fixing out loads of turf to the house for firing.

—*Times Irish Correspondent.*

A MODERN RELIGIOUS PLAY.
 Very dull things still occur in Bulgaria. The *Précureur* reports that at the Episcopal College at Poperinge, in Western Flanders, there was performed lately by the pupils before their parents a play, which was received with much applause. In the first act a pupil, accounted as a Freemason, is seen digging a grave in a cemetery, in which a coffin marked "Catholicism" is to be placed. The Belgian Minister of Public Instruction, dressed as Satan, aids him. In the second act the gravedigger appears as a teacher in a communal school. A father, entering with four sons, asks how much will be paid to him for placing his sons in the school. The bargain made, the teacher pays, and the father pockets the money. Other pupils are received in the same manner. Instruction beginning by writing on the blackboard, "There is no God!" Now appears an old man with a boy—an angel with a scorpion, and Satan in Bengal flames. The pupils fall on the ground, but the angel begins to sing the ground-worship. They shall not have it, the beautiful soul of the child? "Si j' suis si néfie de schoune ziel dat ziel?" Satan is put to flight, and the children are saved. It would appear that the author of the piece was not unacquainted with the last scene of the second part of Goethe's "Faust."

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